#### Amusements.

ACADEMT OF MUSIC 2 \$:18 Love's Lottery. ANRIAL GARDENS 8:18 Gilbert and Sullivan Review -9-Lifting the Life.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK-3, 7:80, 8-Boer War.
CONEY ISLAND - Dreamland - Luna Park - Bostock's imal Arena MUREE—World in Wax. ERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15— HERALD SQUARE Sits The Rollicking Girl. HEPFODROME 2 4 A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raifer St. 20—The Heir to the Hoorah.
EUDFON \$:20—The Heir to the Hoorah.
EWINCKERBOCKER \$:15—Sergeant Brue.
LYRIC \$:15—Fentans.
LYRIC \$:15—Fentans.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:15—When We are Ferty-Sas.
ET. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:50—Warren Concerts.



#### Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues.

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458,475 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

more than during the same period of 1904.

# New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Field Marshal Oyama reported the occupation on June 18 of several villages, the most severe engagement being at Liao-Yang-Wo-Peng, west of the Liso River, where thousand Russians with twenty guns five thousand Russians with twenty guns were driven north in confusion, suffering heavy losses.

The Russian Emperor definitely accepted Washington as the place of meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenopotentiaries, some confusion, apparently, having been caused by the simultaneous arrival of conflicting messages from Count Cassini. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg asked reparation for the sinking of the St. Kilds by the Dnieper; Count Lement's momitaed to have the matter investi-resulted in lessening the tension, and hopes are brighter that Premier Reuvier and Prince von Radolin will reach an agreement. — The body of General Gomez lies in state at the palace; mourning is general in Cuba, and business at Havana will be suspended for three days. — Five in odred lives were lost in the explosion at the Ivan colliery at Khartsisk.

DOMESTI -Governor Higgins reached Als will remain for the extra ses of the legislature, which meets Wednesday; he was in conference with Superintendent Hendricks on the Equitable report. It was learned that twenty-three men were killed by the liston on the Western Maryland late Satu. I night. Governor Herrick of Ohio, in a speech at Toledo, declared that he would have be eight on the preferred that he would begin a fight on the professional lobby.

A letter received in San Francisco reported the massacre of 150 natives in a small village in Kamichatka by sealers. there

CITY.-Five men escaped death by lying flat between the New-York Central tracks, jumping from their automobile just before the train struck it and tossed it in front of another. Several persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler at the boring of the subway tunnel to Fort George. === It was expected that the Handricks Fourthall and the Hand Hendricks Equitable report would be issued to morrow or Wednesday. — Mrs. Josephine 

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy and cooler. The temperature yes terday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 71.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE | Mary:

See opposite page for subscription rates.

# A WHOLESOME LESSON

Philadelphia is teaching the country not a few wholesome lessons. Its successful revolt against the corrupt political machine which dominated its local legislature has demonstrated the enormous power in city politics of an aroused and united public sentiment. The ease with which the Quaker City freed itself from the clutch of its overconfident and overgreedy ing that they, too, are capable of working out years a model administration-an administration divorced from politics and devoted simply and solely to the public interest. In the measures he has taken since the fight to kill the gas steal opened he has shown abundant energy, capacity and courage. Some of his moves have been original and startling, and by the time his term of office ends he will possibly have done many things destined not only to leave their mark locally, but to influence materially our general municipal development.

One of the Mayor's most striking innovations has been his appointment of an "advisory staff" of fourteen members, all of them men prominent in Philadelphia life and representing broadly its varied intellectual, commercial, social and business interests. This advisory staff is to serve during the remainder of the Mayor's term, and its opinion is to aid and guide him in carrying through the reforms he contemplates in municipal administration. A mere reading of the names on the committee list guarantees its high personal and public character. It is a non-partisan body, chosen with the single aim of securing men of proved capacity and public spirit, to whom the regeneration of Philadelphia will appeal as a patriotic obligation and a labor of love. With their co-operation the city will be governed not for the benefit of placeholders, contractors, speculators and political bosses, but for the benefit of the workers and taxpayers, on whom these predatory idlers have hitherto fed. The idea that a political middle class, with its special interests and appetites. must intervene between the voters and the officials who conduct the public business is to be

abandoned, and the municipality is to be administered hereafter on the theory that the welfare of the people is its direct and primary con-

cern. In breaking so resolutely with the political middle class Mayor Weaver has set a notable example for other municipalities to follow. He has chosen as members of his advisory staff men of all shades of opinion in national politics, but united in their belief that partisan considerations should have no weight in the working out of purely municipal problems. The foolish notion that a man's views on the tariff or territorial expansion or State rights should determine his attitude on questions of local taxation and administration has been responsible for a vast amount of misgovernment in American cities. The sensible voter will not hesitate to lay aside national issues when it comes to rebuking a corrupt municipal ring, wearing the livery of either party. He will gladly join with neighbors of any shade of political belief in sefeating the plundering schemes of politicians of any kidney who betray the public interest. The purification of municipal government can only come through a general recognition that partisanship is out of place in municipal campaigns, and that clean and honest government is only obtainable when it is demanded by an enlightened and courageous non-partisan local sentiment. In recognizing and acting on this fact, Mayor Weaver has gone a long way toward solving the municipal problem.

### FEVER AT PANAMA.

The tale of ravages of yellow fever at Panama continues. Every week sees a number of new cases reported, with a large proportion of deaths. It would be exaggeration to say there is an epidemic, but neither could the cases be truly described as merely sporadic. The situation is not alarming, but it is serious. There is no occasion for panic, but there is urgent cause for prudence and for all possible energy in dealing with sanitary conditions. We may add that there is cause for regret at some of the red tape and delay of the last year. There were thoughtful observers who said last fall that unless something was done speedily in expediting sanitary improvements and in giving a freer and stronger hand to the sanitary officials there would be an epidemic of fever. That prediction has come sufficiently near to fulfilment to give rise to keen regret that the things which should then have been done were not done.

We must, however, regard the present afflictions on the isthmus as the losses of soldiers in Such losses may be minimized by shrewd tactics, but they are bound to occur to some degree. We are fighting at Panama a tremendous battle against a terrible foe, and we cannot expect to win it without some losses. We are waging the battle by building sewers, putting in water pipes, paving streets and destroying mosquitoes. There can be no doubt that in the end such work will be effective and successful. It has been elsewhere, and it will be there. But until it is completed some trouble will be unavoidable. Sad, therefore, as are Governor Magoon's reports of new cases and of deaths, they are not surprising. When the works now nearing completion are entirely done we may expect a diminution and gradual extinction of the plague, and when six months have passed without a case of yellow fever on the isthmus we may say we are rid of it, for then every germ-conveying mosquito will be dead.

Until then the situation must be regarded with patience and with some anxiety, though always with hope and with confidence in its ultimate redemption. It is also gratifying that the officers on the isthmus are brave enough to let the whole truth be known, no matter how bad it may be. Governor Davis sent true reports, and happily he did not have so much of evil to report as there now is. Governor Magoon has thus far had to report a deplorably bad state of affairs, but he has done so with frankness and courage. It is best to know the worst, especially since there is reason to believe that the administration which has the courage to tell the worst is making toward and will presently achieve the best

# SPANISH KINGS IN ENGLAND.

sastbound Twentieth Century Limited beat its schedule to Cleveland from Chicago by 20 minutes.—It was reported in Pittsburg that H. C. Frick would give \$1,000,000 toward a \$2,500,000 memorial home for veterans, planned of Spain to visit England. We reminded our there. of Spain to visit England. We reminded our readers that in fact he was the second, Philip II having preceded him. A few correspondents have taken exception to that, and have cited by way of criticism of our correction the observation of "The London Times" that "when Philip "II, in times of trouble and passion, came to "marry Queen Mary, he was but Prince of Spain-"his father had not yet abdicated." That state ment of "The Times's" is entirely true, but it does not in the least conflict with our contention, because it is not the whole truth. When Philip went to England to marry Mary he was only Prince of Spain. But that was not his only visit to England. He went thither a second time, after he had become King.

Let us cite two other authorities of the very highest rank. One is "The Encyclopædia

Charles V, worn out by the fatigues of a lon reign, resolved to abdicate in favor of his son, and this he did on 16th January, 1556. Philip II was now King of Spain, Naples and Sicily.

The other authority is the great "Dictionary of National Biography," in its article on Queen

On 17 March, 1557, Lord Robert Dudley brought the welcome tidings that Philip was at Calais, and on the 20th he was with her at Greenwich.

Since his departure his father had resigned to him his thrones in the Netherlands and in Spain. . . On 2 July he stood godfather to the son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk. . . On the ord king and Queen slept at Sittingbourne, and next day Philip left Dover for the Low Countries

It is clear, then, that Philip II became King of Spain on January 16, 1556, and that more than a year and two months later, on March 20, 1557, he visited England and remained there more than three months, until July 4. Thus he was oppressors has set other municipalities to think- the first King of Spain to visit England, and Alfonso XIII was the second. Quod erat a similar emancipation. Mayor Weaver has demonstrandum. We don't know that this has promised to give Philadelphia for the next two any especial bearing upon the Equitable settlement or the conclusion of peace in the Far East; but it is just as well to preserve the truth, even the minor facts, of history.

# THE ROYAL ARCANUM CRISIS.

The disquieting and perhaps ominous controversy in the Royal Arcanum is of much more importance than the troubles which a few years ago put so many mutual benefit associations out of business. Some of those other concerns were of mushroom growth, and never contained ele ments of permanence. Some were so falsely founded as to resemble the "get-rich-quick" enterprises, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that few men went into them with a more creditable expectation than to get handsome profits out of them at the expense of others before the inevitable crash came. The Royal Arcanum, however, has always been regarded as radically different from these. It was founded upon an honest and supposedly judicious and practicable basis, it has secured a numerous membership among the most thoughtful and substantial men of the nation. and it has been supposed to be assured of a career of lasting prosperity. Now, however, it is proposed, upon the ground of alleged necessity, to increase its assessments for insurance to what many members regard as a prohibitive degree, and there is talk of legal proceedings, of wholesale withdrawals from the organization and of other disastrous doings.

The fundamental question involved is, of course, the practicability of "fraternal" or "as-

panies. It has been argued that because of its side of the Atlantic. merely nominal expenses for administration the Royal Arcanum could give insurance at materially lower cost than a company which paid large salaries to a numerous staff of officers. In reply, it has been argued that the "regular" company, with its superior systems of profitable investment, could earn large dividends for its policyholders and thus actually reduce the cost of their insurance below that in the fraternal organizations. Without attempting to decide between these opposing views, it may be observed that, while at the outset the "fraternal" insurance rates have been lower, they have in time come to be higher than those of the companies. Thus twenty years ago a man at a certain age could secure insurance in the Royal Arcanum at a yearly rate of \$6 40 the \$1,-000, plus a small sum for "council dues." That was very cheap. Seven years ago, however, his assessments were increased to \$8 96, still leaving the cost low. Now it is proposed to increase his charges to \$1716, which approximates to the companies' rates. If he should live seventeen years longer, moreover, he would find his assessments amounting to \$6432 a year, or much more than they would be if he had insured in a "regular" company. This increase of rates with increase of age is, also, particularly objectionable, because it throws the heaviest burden upon a man when he may be least able to bear it. Of course, if a man does not insure himself until he is old, he must expect to pay heavy rates. That is the universal rule. But if he insures himself in youth at a low rate, it does seem a hardship for that rate to be raised upon him tenfold in his old age, after he has been paying assessments into

the treasury for many years. We are not, as we have said, attempting to judge the Royal Arcanum, or to prejudge the outcome of the present controversy. We sincerely trust that some equitable adjustment of affairs will be arrived at which will enable that great and reputable organization to continue a prosperous and beneficent career. But to that end it seems essential that an assessment rate shall be fixed that will stay fixed, so that when a man enters the organization he will know positively what to expect. If the Royal Arcanum can establish such a system, which will compare favorably in respect to cost with the systems of the life insurance companies, its future will be abundantly assured. But there can be no disguising the fact that upon the ability to do just that depends the whole future of "fraternal" insurance.

#### MAGISTRATES AND LAWS.

Our police magistrates always were some thing of a law unto themselves, and in dealing with petty offences it is undoubtedly proper that they should exercise considerable discretion. They are the sole fountain of justice to thousands of people who need a Solomon to straighten out their affairs on a basis of common sense rather than of technical law. Nevertheless, the administration of law, so called, in some of our police courts suggests the wisdom of Solomon less than random guesswork and irresponsible personal prejudice. The exercise of discretion is something entirely different from the contemptuous brushing aside of the statutes and the substitution of personal opinion as to what the law should be.

The other evening a young man who had dined "not wisely but too well" and a young woman whom he had met on the street were arraigned in court charged with disorderly conduct. The woman insisted that while she was conducting herself in a perfectly proper manner the man had approached and insulted her, and that the disorder, so far as she was responsible, was merely that she was trying to get away from him. The man said that the woman asked him a question, and while he was answering took hold of his coat, and he was endeavoring not to have her detain him. The magistrate fined them both. Now, if the man did insult the woman, and she spent a night in a cell and paid a fine simply because she was the helpless victim of a drunken reveller, it was outrageous. If, on the other hand, she made trouble for the belated diner peacefully wending his way home, there was no sense in fining Some little controversy has been provoked by him. The judgment of the court does not seem our recent correction of the erroneous current to decide the merits of the case, but distinctly to avoid them and inflict punishment on general

A few days ago Magistrate Finn had before him a number of women arrested for conduct on the street in violation of law. He discharged them all and lectured the police for obeying the law. He announced that he did not believe in these arrests, fines were merely a tax on vice, and he thought these persons should be segregated. There are many moralists who hold that opinion, but the magistrate is put on the bench to administer justice according to law, not to make a new criminal code. His view of the law forbidding streetwalking was of no consequence, and his attempt to enforce it, rather than the statute, upon the police as a guide to conduct was entirely improper. Unfortunately it was not entirely unprecedented. The same magistrate has also discouraged the endeavors of the police to check the disorder of boys in the street. The crap shooters have in effect a license from him. The other day a boy was arrested for setting off firecrackers in violation of law, but was discharged and practically sent to tell all the other boys that they could safely be disorderly. The complainant, who had been burned by the boy's mischlef and in his pain and righteous indignation had slapped the offender, was fined. Perhaps that was the due penalty for taking affairs even so much into his own hands, but it was no excuse for the practical notice by Magistrate Finn to his constituents that he stood between them and the enforcement of laws which they wanted to violate.

# WORLD'S RAILWAY CONGRESSES.

A British delegate to the recent International Railway Congress in Washington comments at length in the columns of the engineering supplement of "The London Times" on certain phases of the meeting. He notices that the daily summaries of proceedings which were supplied to members under official auspices were too brief to be adequate, and he reports that the exclusion of representatives of the lay and technical press from the sessions provoked more or less criticism. Some of the papers which were presented possessed value, but the material was not always digested, and the conclusions, he says, were occasionally little more than platitudes. Again, the discussion was at times permitted to wander far from the topic in hand. The use of two languages, English and French, in the debates led to the consumption of much time, because oral translation was frequently asked for. Bad as the situation was in this particular at the latest meet ing, further complications are threatened by the request-which seems to have been granted already-that German also shall be allowed at the ninth congress, appointed to be held in Budapest in 1910.

As a partial explanation of the unsatisfactory experience of last month, the contributor to "The London Times" remarks that the idea of holding international conferences regarding railway construction and equipment originated on the Continent of Europe, where the roads are generally operated by the government. For that reason or some other it is customary in most European countries to refrain from a full or prompt publication of discussions of this sort A different policy is pursued there from that to which Americans and Englishmen are accustomed. As the Continental nations still control the general management of the international congresses, it was natural enough to adhere to established usage during the meet-

compared with insurance in the "regular" com- the way, was the first one to convene on this

The same writer suggests a mode of escape from the embarrassments here recounted. If the English speaking nations, which now operate a majority of the mileage of the world. were to hold meetings independently of the other countries, two results might well be expected to follow. Only one language would be required, and no attempt would be made to muzzle tne press. These would certainly be distinct advantages to the men who participated, and they might more than counterbalance any loss which would result from leaving the Continental countries to flock by themselves. Anglo-Saxon mechanical ingenuity and administrative capacity have done much to make the railroads of the world what they are today, and they are not unlikely to meet successfully the problems which yet remain to be solved. We should not be surprised if the railroad congress held in Washington a few weeks ago proved to be the last of its kind.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The improvement in tone of the stock market was not maintained last week, and the volume of business fell off until the lowest daily record for the year was established. It is necessary to go back over twelve months to find a full session in which a smaller number of shares were sold. There is once more an utter absence of outside interest in the market, and it is hardily probable that the general public will be in evidence to any large extent until after the usual midsummer vacation. It is possible that the professional element will start the advance in quotations before that time, judging by past experience, but in the mean time wide fluctuations in either direction may result from manipulation. There were no developments during the last week of a nature to have any direct influence on prices of securities, although there were some indirect elements of depression in the higher prices for commodities, but these did not result from any distinctly unfavorable crop developments. Results of peace negotiations in the Equitable and between Russia and Japan are still considered market factors upon which fractional fluctuations respond to the latest rumor.

No change appears in the ease of the money market, and latest developments suggest that current conditions will continue to prevail during the summer, unless unforeseen international complications arise or violent speculative activity develops in the stock market. By extending the time for withdrawal of government deposits the Treasury has removed an element that might have caused some pressure while July disbursements were being made, but now these payments will have ample time to return to local institutions before transfers to the Treasury are necessary. Regular financial operations of the government are about equalling expectations, and June will provide a sufficient surplus to reduce the deficit for the fiscal year to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Scarcely any variation has occurred in rates of foreign exchange, the lending of European funds supplying sufficient finance bills to meet the moderate demand for remittance, and it seems probable that gold exports may be avoided, despite the usual heavy expenses of American tourists. Those who feared that terms between Russia and Japan would be arranged so quickly as to necessitate heavy calling of foreign loans in this market are beginning to realize that all such diplomatic operations occupy much time, and this one is more complicated than most.

It is gratifying to note that dispatches from all sections of the country are practically unanimous in reporting the arrival of seasonable weather. As business at this time of the year is so largely dependent upon this factor, its importance can scarcely be overrated. Dealers are now beginning to distribute into consumptive channels their ample stocks of summer clothing, millinery, hats and shoes, and preparations by wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers for fall and winter business depend in no small degree upon this reduction of the stocks of goods upon the shelves of retailers. Moreover, each day of favorable weather means progress for the crops. a particularly serious matter for many producers of corn and cotton who were unusually late in getting their crops planted. Real estate transfers and new building operations continue to make favorable comparisons with last year, which means work for thousands of artisans who were not employed at this time in 1904, but who are now able to purchase supplies freely, providing business for those engaged in other industries. It is evident that July 1 will not be passed without some conflict between labor and capital, but many of the agreements already signed indicate that there will be no struggles of the first magnitude. A number of minor strikes have already been started, but the industrial situation in this respect is unusually satisfactory. Foreign trade returns for May indicate the large increase over last year's figures that was generally expected, exports of farm staples

alone showing a gain of \$22,000,000. Cotton rose to the highest price and greatest speculative activity of the year, although the net result of all dispatches from Southern plantations indicates that the outlook for the current crop has actually improved. In view of the eagerness to cover short contracts, it is evident that the openly announced shifting of position by the operator recently the most aggressive bear was more influential than the action of any other single trader since the palmy days of Sully After considerable irregularity and some evidence of weakness, the wheat market advanced in much the same speculative manner as the Southern staple had done. There was no general disposition to question the encouraging reports from winter wheat States where harvesting was well under way, and the only support to prices given by crop news came from the Northwest, where heavy rains were again reported.

Manufacturing reports are unusually favorable for this time of year. Shipments of shoes from Boston for the last week were about 20 per cent larger than in the same week of 1904, and New-England factories are receiving liberal orders from salesmen in the West. Current prices anpear to be satisfactory to wholesalers, but the latest sharp advance in some grades of leather tends to make the future of quotations somewhat uncertain. The two leading textile industries have to face a further advance in prices of raw materials, but current business is being done on the basis of old stocks, so that it is not yet possible to determine what the effect will be when it is necessary to purchase more raw material. The advance in raw wool during the last week was trifling compared with the rise in cotton, but wool had already risen above all recent records. No improvement in the demand for pig iron is yet noted, and prices are slightly lower, but producers are confident that next month will bring out much business. Structural steel is still the best division of the industry, and it will be difficult to take the usual inventories without increasing the complaints of consumers regarding

In view of recent developments it may be just as well that plans for future subways are to be delayed, at least until we have summered, and simmered, with the first underground road.

Germany's decision to fortify Kiao-Chau is not unexpected, and will probably not meet with serious objection. It suggests the interesting question, however, what Great Britain will do with Wei-Hai-Wei. She holds that place, not as Germany does Kiao-Chau, but on a lease which is to run only so long as any foreign power holds Port Arthur. That lease was made on account of Russia's occupation of Port Arsessment" life insurance, or its desirability as | ing of the eighth, the one just held, which, by | thur, and as soon as the Russians were driven

from that fortress there were those who eitpected the British to retire from Wel-Hai-Wel. But if the Japanese retain Port Arthur the British may regard that as a pretext for staying at Wei-Hai-Wei, and if they do Japan will Revival of Pinero's "Cabinet Minnot be likely to object.

Field Marshal Oyama, it is said, believes in all the Japanese gods and has a temple at hig home in Tokio. Perhaps that is the reason he did not ascribe all the glory of his victory at Moukden to the Mikado's virtues.

"Castro toasts nations," says a Caracas dispatch. Must be a mistake; the usual procedure is for the nations to "roast" Castro.

Mayor McClellan announces that he does not want a golden crown "yet." Is he waiting to hear from "Warwick" Murphy? Or does he expect a martyr's crown from the Citiens Union?

Crossed telephone wires have just served to reunite estranged lovers. Does Cupid work through a short circuit, too?

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, recently received the Lactare medal from Notre Dame University, of Indiana, as the most distinguished Catholic layman who during the year had rendered the most efficient and laudable service to the Catholic Church.

General Sherman was one of the men who haunted the cloakrooms of the House and Senate, hungry for a good story of any kind. He himself contributed largely to the general fund. One day he related the story of an officer who had made a great ado concerning a slight wound. He was ought before the general moaning and going on like a man who was on the brink of the grave. Sherman had the bandages removed from the wound and, glancing at it in a skeptical manner, exclaimed: "Why, captain, they came mighty near missing you!"

William Watt, who has been appointed directo of the Dusseldorf Science and Art Institute, is the second son of a blacksmith of Port Glasgow, Scotland. Starting with no advantage of birth or money or influence, he has largely educated him-self. He is thirty-two years old.

Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, is on his way to Boston from Mexico, dangerously ill. He is suffering from phiebitis, an extremely serious inflammation of a vein in the leg, and is now on board the Ward Line steame Esperanza, bound from Vera Cruz for New-York.

The Baly medal has been awarded to Professor Pawloff, of St. Petersburg. This medal is given every alternate year on the recommendation of the president and council of the Royal College of Physicians of London for distinguished work in the science of physiology, especially during the two years immediately preceding the award. The Bisnet Hawkins gold medal for 1995, given triennially for work deserving special recognition as advancing sanitary science or promoting public health, has been awarded to Sir Patrick Manson.

The Rev. Loren D. Osborn, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bloomington, Ill., has been elected president of the Baptist College of Des Moines, Iowa.

J. W. Lengley, K. C., LL. D., a well known writer and lecturer on law and Attorney General of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the Halifax District.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is investigating the Chicago street railways. He is the guest of Mayor Dunne and is giving his advice on city ownership. Abraham W. Harris, president of the Jacob Tome

Institute, of Port Deposit, Ind., has accepted the presidency of the Northwestern University. Alexander J. Wurtz, of Pittsburg, has been ap pointed head of the Department of Electrical Practice in the Carnegie Technical Schools at Pittsburg.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A young woman of great, perhaps too great, sensibility, according to "The Dundee Advertiser," begged to be excused from visiting an aunt who lived in an old fashioned house, where pictures of a certain period were in evidence. is an engraving of a blacksmith's shop in the dining room!" said she, hysterically, expect me to est my dinner there; I smell the hoofs." A similar criticism came from one who suffered not from overrefinement, but from something quite different. She was a woman of recently ac quired wealth, who went into an art gallery and asked for a painting of a certain size. "I have just what you want." said the dealer. He showed her a beautiful animal painting, but she looked at it for a few minutes, and then shook her head. "It won't do," she said; "I want this picture for my drawing room." "But it's a beautiful thing," ventured the dealer. "Not for a drawing room, have a cow in a drawing room."

Drawing a Crowd—"Isn't this an unusually large crowd for a prayer meeting?" asked the visitor. "It is," replied one of the regular attendants; "but the cashler of the Fifteenth National Bank was converted last week, and he promises to "tell his experiences" to-night."—(Omaha News.

A little girl in one of Chicago's schools was called upon to read the sentence: "Only those who have been near the grim original can know how quickly death is pictured in the mind." teacher, who lives in a section of the city where the street plano flourishes, thought it not devoid of sense when the child read: "Only those who been near the grind organ can know how quickly death is pictured in the mind."

Mechanically Correct—"Miss Keeter," said the teacher of the class in English literature, "what

teacher of the cass in English literature, what is a sonnet?"

"A sonnet." answered the girl with the umbrageous pompadour, "is a place of poetry that goes, 'heart, love, dove, part, art, glove, above, smart, gold, fill, eyes, hold, still, prize, at the ends of the lines, and almost any kind of words to fill in the rest of it."

"You will remain after school, Miss Keeter," the teacher said, with a frown, "and complete that sonnet by filling it in with the necessary words."

—(Chicago Tribune.

A Maine French Canadian operative in the Pepperell mill in Biddeford asked his overseer the other day for a few days leave of absence. Being short of help, the overseer asked him if it was anything very particular that he wanted to stay out for, and he replied: "Yaasir, I'm goine' to git marrit un I'd lak be there, that all."

# PRIDE. His nose and throat were full of dust, His eyes were running red. 'I suffer, but to-day I rode Two hundred mlies," he said.

The body of an unknown man was found in Carthage, Mo., recently. It was hastily identified as that of a certain Carthaginian. He was a man of grim humor. Hearing the report, he went to the morgue, looked at the body with care, then solemnly and positively declared the dead was not himself.

Calling Dog by Telephone—"I left my dog accidentally at a friend's house yesterday," said a young girl. "My friend tried to get him to run after me, but he would not leave. He plainly held that I would soon return—that, since I had gone without him, I would come back inevitably for him, and he stuck to the room where I had parted from him, feeling that it was his duty to do so. "Finally my friend called me up on the telephone.

home.
"Your dog won't go,' she said. 'He thinks you ill be back, and we can't drive him out.'
"'Hold him up to the 'phone,' said I.
"'She held him up.
"'Peter,' I said, 'come home, I am waiting at ome for you. Come straight home, Peter, good

little dog."
"Peter wagged his tall, wriggled down out of my friend's arms, and set off homeward like a flash of lightning."—(Evening Bulletin.

#### THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. From The Kansas City Journal.

The Indian Department has put a stop to a "graft" which has been worked by the head chief of the Ponca tribe for centuries, and which has been followed by Horse Chief, the present chief of the tribe. Every time a girl baby was born in the tribe it has been the custom to take the child into Horse Chief's tent, where he would bless it and tattoo a figure on the child's forehead, which would remain there until death, and in this way make the child the daughter of the chief, a high honor. In many instances this would disfigure the face of the woulan for life and the Chilocob Indian School called the attention of the governing to the matter. It was promptly stopped, the matter. It was promptly stopped. the face of the well the attent Chief got twenty ponies for so designating "daughter of the chief."

#### INCONVENIENT PLACE FOR IT. From The Ferndale (Wash.) Record.

Something should be a not done farmed attely, to put a stop to should on our put a state in This week several very careiess parties were shoulding about the street, seemingly not realizing the danger in so doing. This sort of thing should not be allowed to continue in our midst.

### LONDON ORAMA.

ister"-Mr. Harvey's Hamlet.

The revival of "The Cabinet Minister" at

London, June 3.

the Haymarket marks the close of a theatrical parinership which has promoted the interests of good drama. Mr. Frederick Harrison broke away from Mr. Forbes Robertson when that actor was supported by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Lyceum Theatre eight or nine years ago. Obtaining control of the Haymarket, he became Mr. Cyril Maude's associate in management, with Miss Winifred Emery as the leading actress; and year after year this beautiful old theatre has been the home of delightful comedy and the favorite playhouse for fastidious, old fashioned lovers of the drama. If playgoers could have had their way the partnership would have been renewed for an indefinite period; but, deeply to their regret, it has been broken off, and with a short run this month of Mr. Pinero's comedy Mr. Harrison becomes the sole manager, and Mr. and Mrs. Maude will no longer be seen on the Haymarket stage. The two partners in dissolving their business relations have wisely refrained from taking the public into their confidence and rehearsing their private grievances. The conjecture that the retention of Mrs. Maude as the leading actress was the real source of trouble between the business associates is a natural one, but it is hardly necessary to do more than to hint at it. The lovers of the good old fashioned art of acting certainly have had no grievances while the partnership has been in operation. Everything behind the quaint drop curtain, with its graceful dance from "The School for Scandal," has been worthy of the honorable traditions of the Haymarket. Comedies old and new have been delightfully played there; Mr. Cyril Maude, starting out as an ec centric comedian, has broadened his style and become a versatile artist; and the theatre has remained a clean and wholesome place of entertainment, where the comic spirit has been intelligently directed.

"The Cabinet Minister" is an interesting choice for the last joint production of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Maude. It is not one of Mr. Pinero's best works, for the dramatic interest of the story is slight and there are no thrilling moments when the audience is vitally interested. The betrayal of a Cabinet secret is an old motive, which has been employed by Mr. George Meredith and other fiction writers and also by many playwrights. Mr. Pinero uses it lightly, as a gossamer thread, to connect a series of comedy scenes and to round out an evening's mirthful entertainment with the triumph of a foolish Cabinet Minister's wife over a vulgar money lender. The construction is ingenious; the dialogue is bright, and while several of the figures are sheer carlcatures without a touch of real life, there is a strong sense of character in the drawing room in Chesterfield Gardens and in the quaint hall of Drumdurris Castle. The first night audience thoroughly enjoyed the revival of this play and heartily expressed its approval. This was natural when the parts were distributed with painstaking care and the successive scenes were brilliantly staged and enacted. The veterans who remembered the first production of the play at the Court Theatre made themselves unhappy by comparing the two casts and confessing that they had themselves grown considerably older in the interval and could not look at the stage with the same careless eyes and buoyant spirits. The majority of the spectators had never seen the farcical comedy and their enjoyment was unclouded with critical reminiscences. Mr. Pinero's art was indeed subjected to a

severe test when a light comedy, without serious purpose, written to suft the taste of playgoers fifteen years ago, and with parts specially adapted to the range and peculiar talents of certain actors, was revived by another company for another generation. The mannerisms of the playwright were at once exposed. There was the oldtime trick, borrowed from Dickens, of indicating character by set phrases constantly repeated. There was the empty headed noodle who ended every sentence with the vacant interrogation, "What?" and there was the tiresome intriguer of quality who wandered in and out and assured everybody with an emphatic no that she had a motive. Audiences have learned in fifteen years to infer character without such constant iteration, and these mannerisms were not so funny as in the old days. The rhapsodies of Lady Macphail over Scottish customs and scenery and the virtues of her stupid son had also lost their Ossianesque glamour and become burlesque of a coarser pattern; and the play of the young lovers, Valentine and Imogen, over skipping rope and a box of toys and the dialectics of a pair of doting parents over the future profession of an infant prodigy were no longer whimsical and amusing. The peculiar mannerisms of the actors for which the parts were originally created were also feit. Mr. Maude was cleverly grotesque as the vulgar money lender, Joseph Lebanon, but he was striving laboriously to accommodate himself by a tour de force to a part which was a perfect fit for Mr. Weedon Grossmith. Miss Winifred Emory, as the Cabinet Minister's wife, without being as good naturedly vulgar as Mrs. John Wood could be in the same part, was as delightfully vivacious and capricious; and not even Mr. Arthur Cecil himself, playing the flute in the intervals of state service, could have taken himself in a more idyllic spirit than the capital actor, Mr. Eric Lewis. Mr. Brandon Thomas, with his genius for eccentric comedy, was the original Macphail of Ballocheevin, and Mr. Norman Forbes, as his successor, was equally droll and fantastic. Mr. Pinero may have had certain actors in mind when he wrote the play, but he did not scamp any part, and consequently there was something for every one to do, although delicacy of method had to be sacrificed in some instances. Miss Nancy Price entered so heartly into the vulgarity of the romantic dressmaker, Mrs. Gaylustre, that it was difficult to convince spectators that the part was not specially created for her. Altogether, Mr. Pinero's work has come out exceedingly well when adapted to new conditions of public taste. A frankly overdrawn farce is naturally ephemeral; but there is genlus for construction in this one which justifies its revival. Mr. Martin Harvey's Hamlet was too lats in

the field to command a good run at the Lyric Theatre, when Mr. H. B. Irving had preceded him at the Adelphi and Mr. Tree had revived the play at His Majesty's; but it had a good nany excellent qualities and was free from ranting declamation and overacting. It was a short, slim and youthful Hamlet, with the gentle courtesies and sweetness of nature adequately denoted; with the rough, unpleasant traits minimized; and with more poetic distinction than tragic energy or imaginative power. It was a good matinee Hamlet, for he was very nice to Ophelia, was unable to convince himself that she had guilty knowledge of her father's treachery. and instead of reviling her told her to go to a nunnery in a soft, caressing voice, as though he were asking her to walk into a rose garden by moonlight. Mr. Harvey did not rival Mr. Tree in ingenious byplay, nor Mr. H. B. Irving in melodramatic fervor and fateful earnestness but he had the charm of youth and made full use of it; and he had a melodious voice, with an undertone of tenderness, and altogether was the "Sweet Prince." He accepted the theory of Mr. Porbes Robertson that Hamlet was entirely and that while he feigned madness in the dialogue with Polonius and in the play scene, he was too irresolute and lnert to carry out the heaven sent mission of vengeance; but in prac-